



CITIZENSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY MERIT BADGE

INFORMATIONAL PACKET

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SCOUT PACKET

(Updated January 9, 2014 by Stephany McCarthy, Permit Technician)

This packet gives a brief description of the Sandy Community and includes the following:

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HOW DID SANDY GET ITS NAME?

Old-timers tell different stories about how the name of "Sandy" was really chosen. The first, and most likely origin of the name, comes from the sandy soil conditions of the area. The second most popular story and second most likely comes from the first name of the engineer who ran the railroad train from Salt Lake to the Sandy terminal. His name was Sandy Kinghorn. Note: This information is taken from the book, "The History and People of Early Sandy" by Roxie N. Rich. This book is available at the local library. Other interesting references that are available at public libraries are: "Tales of a Triumphant People" by The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Pages 276 to 280; 1946 School Report, Sandy Section; and "Sandy City - The First 100 Years", a book by Dr. Martha Bradley written for Sandy City's Centennial Year in 1993.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

PIONEER AND FARMING ORIGINS

Sandy began as a farming community with few people and widely spaced homes. Sandy is located approximately 13 miles from Salt Lake City and in 1863 the neighbors were few and far between. Most of the early buildings in Sandy were lumber structures springing up here and there to support the farming functions in the South Valley. There were only four homes along State Street from Salt Lake City to the point of the mountain.

THE BOOM TIME BEGINS

Today, Sandy is a conservative suburban community. It is hard to believe that during the last quarter of the last century, Sandy was a wild and crazy mining town with an atmosphere more like Dodge City or Tombstone than the typical Mormon settlement. In the 1870's, Sandy rivaled Salt Lake City for size. What caused this relatively short-term boom? Answer: SILVER.

The discovery of silver in Alta on the east and other minerals from Bingham Canyon on the west resulted in a mining boom. Sandy was at the crossroads of Salt Lake County mining. Silver would come in on little rail cars from Alta and other minerals would come in from Bingham Canyon by rail. These ores would end up at the mills and smelters in Sandy. Sandy had three smelters--the Saturn, the Flagstaff, and the Mingo. The Flagstaff Smelter slag dump was located on the site which is now occupied by the Alta Canyon Recreation Center. It operated until 1877. The old Mingo Smelter is the best known of these facilities and was located on a site at about Second East and 9000 South where Fire Station 31 is now located. The slag dump extends into the intersection of 9000 and State. The Mingo Smelter operated until 1898.

During the boom time, Sandy boasted of seventeen saloons. Sandy had two boarding houses on South Center Street and North Center Street. At times, it is said, the same bed was let out to two or more miners or smelter workers. One would use the bed while the other was on shift. The sheets would be changed once a month whether they needed it or not!

The population of Sandy was largely imported from the East and Europe where skills of hard rock mining and smelting could be found. Many of the workers were LDS immigrants from Sweden, England, Denmark, and Norway and the Smelter and Sampling Mill had a large

population of Scottish immigrants. Twelve hundred men were employed at the Mingo Smelter in the late 1880's.

Peace-loving citizens of the wild town of Sandy thought that becoming an official city and having their own City Marshall might help bring law and order to the community. In **1893**, Sandy became an official City - three years before Utah became a State.

THE CITY GOES BACK TO SLEEP

About 1900, the Big Emma silver vein in Alta played out. The mines, mills, and smelters shut down. All that was left were the fruit and berry farms, the fields of alfalfa, wheat, and sugar beets that characterized so many other Mormon settlements in the territory.

GROWTH SLOWS

From 1900 to 1970, Sandy grew from a population of about 1,000 to 6,000. The city encompassed the one square mile between 8400 South on the north and 9000 South on the south, State Street on the west and 700 East on the east. In 1913, Jordan High School was built where the Jordan Commons Complex, 9400 South State, is now located. A new Jordan High was built in 1995 at 95 East Beetdigger Blvd. In the 1970's, in the decennial census, Sandy's population was shown as 6,438. Then the city hit a boom of another kind.

SANDY BECOMES A BOOM TOWN ONCE AGAIN

As the city of Salt Lake grew, the parallel ranges of mountains, the Oquirrh and the Wasatch, forced growth in two directions--north and south. Suburban neighborhoods began popping up most quickly along the east bench of the Wasatch mountain range. In the early 1970's, this wave of suburban house building began creeping into Sandy and by the late 1970's, house building reached boom proportions. Between the 1970 Census and the 1980 Census, Sandy's population had grown from 6,000 to 53,000. According to the 2010 Census, Sandy's population is estimated at 87,461 people, making Sandy the sixth largest city in the State. Salt Lake City, West Valley, Provo, West Jordan, and Orem are larger. We have grown from one square mile to about twenty-three square miles and are addressing both the challenges associated with growth and limited available vacant land. We are quickly building and renovating our schools, roads, storm water and sewer systems, parks, trails, street lighting, and other infrastructures in an effort to keep pace with that growth. Several new projects and proposals for development are helping to promote Sandy City as one of the best places to live in the nation.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Sandy City, along with Salt Lake City, Murray, Provo, and Logan, has a government structure known as the Council/Mayor form of government. This kind of government is optional under State Statute and can be selected only by a vote of the people. In 1979, the voters in Sandy elected to adopt this form of structure, a "Constitutional" form or a "Strong Mayor" form of government. It is similar to the structure provided by the Constitution of the State of Utah.

The U.S. and Utah Constitutions provide that the government be divided into three branches, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. These branches of government balance power between them in a way so as to prevent any branch from gaining too much power.

Legislative Branch:

The legislative branch of the government and its elected representatives at the federal, state, and city level **enact the laws and adopt the budget**. Only the legislature meets in large capitol buildings, all of which look very much the same. The legislative branch of city government is called the city council. In Sandy City, the council is made up of seven elected council members. Three of the members are elected by the entire population of the city. Four other members represent four equal districts. One district is south of the Dry Creek and the other three districts are north of Dry Creek.

The city council also passes the laws of the city. A city law is called an "ordinance." The city council controls the zoning (land-use) of the city, the levying of taxes, and the setting of budget expenditures.

Executive Branch:

The executive branch of the constitutional government has the responsibility to **execute and carry out the laws or ordinances, and to disburse the budget**, as adopted by the legislative branch. The President and Governor are heads of the executive branch of government for the United States and for the State of Utah. The Mayor is the head of the executive branch for the city.

The mayor, like the president and the governor, has the veto power. If the mayor disagrees with an ordinance or budget passed by the city council, the mayor may veto the ordinance passed by the city council within 15 days of receipt. This is similar to the president's right to veto a bill; that veto may be over-ridden by a 2/3 vote of the city council. However, the governor and the mayor may go one step further than the president.

A president may veto an entire budget but he may not veto a piece of the budget. The governor and the mayor may veto pieces of the budget that they do not like without vetoing the whole budget. This is known as a "line item veto."

Appointed Offices:

The Chief Executive (President/Governor/Mayor) normally has the appointment power to fill various offices set up by the legislative branch. In Sandy, the city government is divided into nine separate departments. The head of each is called a "Department Head" and the Department Head is appointed by **Mayor Tom Dolan**, subject to the approval (advice and consent) by the city council. These departments are:

Police Department, (**Steve Chapman, Chief**); Fire Department, (**Don Rosenkrantz, Chief**); Public Utilities Department, (**Shane Pace, Director**); Public Works Department, (**Rick Smith, Director**); the Community Development Department, (**Mike Coulam, Director**); Legal Department, (**Wally Miller, City Attorney**); the Parks and Recreation Department, (**Scott Earl, Director**); Economic Development, (**Nick Duerksen, Director**), and the Administrative Services Department, (**Art Hunter, Director**). Each of these appointed officials are, therefore, sometimes referred to as Cabinet Officers. All Cabinet Officers report to the Chief Administrative Officer (**Byron Jorgenson**).

There are other appointed positions in the city, including the treasurer, the recorder, and the engineer. However, these three officers all report to a cabinet-level official as a member of their respective departments. Each of these appointed positions serve at the pleasure of the mayor and may be terminated with or without cause.

Judicial Branch:

There is a judicial branch in the federal and state government. Sandy City established the Sandy City Court, which has a locally appointed city justice of the peace, Judge Paul Farr. There is also a state-appointed circuit court judge. The city has no appointment power over the circuit judge nor does the city control the court's budget. However, by state statute, the state must have a branch of the circuit court located in the boundaries of the city.

POLITICAL PARTIES - ELECTIONS

Non-partisan Elections:

Sandy City's elected offices are non-partisan. This means that a candidate does not run as a Republican or a Democrat or by any party affiliation. An election is held in October where all persons wanting to "put their hat in the ring" file to run. To run, a candidate must be a registered voter, must have lived in the city for one year, and must pay a filing fee of \$10.00. The two candidates for mayor, with the most votes, and two candidates for each council position, with the most votes in the primary election are advanced to the final election in November. These municipal elections are held every odd numbered year, where national, state, and county elections are held every even numbered year.

Partisan Elections:

All county and state offices, including governor and state legislative positions, are partisan. This means each political party selects their candidates through a nomination process and possibly a party primary election. The two prominent political parties in the State of Utah are the Republicans and the Democrats, but we also see candidates representing the Libertarian Party,

Socialists Workers Party, and Independents. The party nominees are then put forward on the ballot for the final election in November.

SANDY CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

The elected city officials for Sandy, as constituted are as follows:

Mayor: Tom Dolan

Council Members: At-Large, Linda Martinez-Saville
At-Large, Steve Fairbanks
At-Large, Stephen P. Smith
District 1 - Scott Cowdell
District 2 - Dennis B. Tenney
District 3 – Kristin Coleman-Nicholl
District 4 - Chris McCandless

The Utah State Legislators, representing Sandy City are as follows:

SENATORS REPRESENTING SANDY CITY

Dist. #8 – Brian Shiozowa (R)
Dist. #9 – Wayne Niederhauser (R)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Dist. #32 – LaVar Christensen
Dist. #44 – Tim M. Cosgrove
Dist. #45 – Steve Eliason
Dist. #46 – Marie Poulson

UTAH CONGRESSMEN:

SENATE Senator Mike Lee (R)
 Senator Orrin Hatch (R)

HOUSE Rep. Rob Bishop (R)
 Rep. Chris Steward (R)
 Rep. Jim Matheson (D)
 Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R)

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS & CONTACTS

Sandy Arts Guild - Mearle Marsh 801-568-6057
Sandy Beautification Committee - Kim Singleton 801-568-6087
Sandy Community Coordinators - Marsha Millett 801-568-7114
Sandy Exchange Club - Mike Coulam 801-568-7250
Sandy Historic Committee – Mike Wilcox 801-568-7261
Sandy Museum – 801-566-0878
Sandy Parks & Recreation & Trails Committee – Scott Earl 801-568-2910
Sandy Pride Committee/Volunteers – Mike Coulam/Angela Snyder 801-568-7254
Sandy Public Safety Committee – Chief Chapman 801-568-7214
Sandy Rotary Club – Patrick Casaday 801-568-7194
Sandy Transportation Committee – Ryan Kump 801-568-2962
Local Boy Scouts of America Organizations 801-571-6015
Local Parent-Teacher Associations – 801-261-3100

WHO ARE WE NOW?

Sandy has a lot to be proud of. The census and other statistical data show Sandy to be one of the country's unique and outstanding communities. Look at these facts:

A. One of the Youngest Cities - In the 2010 Census (conducted by the US Census Bureau), the median age in Sandy City was 33.8. The median age for the United States was 37.2. Median age means that if in 2010 you were 33.8 years old, half of the people in Sandy would have been older than you and half of the people would have been younger than you.

B. Economically Successful Population -. Sandy's median family income is \$77,022 (the national average in 2010 was \$57,783). We are one of the most affluent of the State's ten largest communities.

C. High Level of Education - Census data also shows we have one of the highest levels of education in the State, with 95.1 percent of the population over 25 years old holding a high school diploma.

CULTURES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

From a cultures and ethnic standpoint, Sandy is an approximately 84% white baby boom city. Roughly 50% of the city comes from Mormon religious and ethnic background. Minority groups continue to increase in the City, with about 10% of the population claiming Hispanic origins. The vast majority of Sandy residents represent middle class and upper middle class parents and their families. Demographically, age groups within Sandy have become more diverse as well with about 50% ranging in age from 20 to 59 and the remaining population being nearly evenly split between seniors and children. Regardless of race, religion, or background, the vast majority of Sandy residents share the cultural heritage of the American dream - suburban family life.

ADDITIONAL AND DETAILED INFORMATION

Additional demographic information, including more detailed breakouts of income, race, and other characteristics of Sandy City can be found in the **2012 Sandy City Statistical Report**, available from the Community Development Department, or on the City's website.

MAJOR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT* 100 Employees or More

EMPLOYEES	BUSINESS NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
1092	BECTON DICKINSON INFUSION THERAPY	9450 STATE ST	MFG MEDICAL PRODUCTS
633	XEROX COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS LLC	510 W PARKLAND DR	DATA PROCESSING SERVICE
357	E*TRADE FINANCIAL	200 CIVIC CENTER DR #600	CALL CENTER/FINANCIAL SVCS
332	ALTA VIEW HOSPITAL	9660 S 1300 E	HOSPITAL
320	WORKERS COMPENSATION FUND	100 TOWNE RIDGE PKWY	INSURANCE COMPANY
300	SCHEELS ALL SPORTS INC	11282 STATE ST	RETAIL SPORTING GOODS
294	VANGENT INC	8475 S SANDY PKWY	CALL CENTER
274	CHRISTENSEN WHOLESALE	9646 S 500 W	WAREHOUSE/WHLSL FABRICS
250	HARMAN MUSIC GROUP INC	8760 SANDY PKWY	ELECTRONICS MFG.
240	INCONTACT INC	7730 UNION PARK AVE #500	LONG DISTANCE/SOFTWARE
230	HEALTHSOUTH REHABILITATION	8074 S 1300 E	HOSPITAL
225	ACADEMY MORTGAGE CORP	1220 E 7800 S	MORTGAGE LENDING
194	COSTCO WHOLESALE #487	11100 AUTO MALL DR	MISC RETAIL/CLASS 'A' BEER
192	WJ BRADLEY MORTGAGE CAPITAL LLC	100 W TOWNRIDGE PKWY	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LENDER
180	INSTRUCTURE INC	9020 SANDY PKWY	SOFTWARE LEARNING SYSTEMS
159	LARRY H MILLER THEATRES INC	9351 STATE ST	THEATERS/RESTAURANTS
151	LAYTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	9090 SANDY PKWY	RECIPROCAL CONTR LIC
140	LOWE'S INC	9291 QUARRY BEND BLVD	HOME IMPROVEMENT
136	COMPUTER MARKETING CORPORATION	8520 SANDY PKWY	COMPUTER SYSTEMS
135	HARMONS	7755 S 700 E	GROCERY
127	PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE	9020 S SANDY PKWY	EDUCATIONAL (OFF SITE) SVCS
127	TARGET STORES #T-1752	10130 STATE ST	RETAIL
118	SEAMLESS NORTH AMERICA LLC	150 W CIVIC CENTER DR #200	WEB DEVELOPMENT
115	CARDON HEALTHCARE NETWORK	8610 SANDY PKWY #100	CONTRACT MEDICAL BILLING
114	LARRY H MILLER FORD LINCOLN MERCURY	200 W 9000 S	NEW/USED CAR SALES, SVC/PARTS
108	OLIVE GARDEN ITALIAN RESTAURANT #1565	10540 STATE ST	RESTAURANT
103	THE HOME DEPOT #4409	135 E 11400 S	HOME IMPROVEMENT
102	SMITH'S FOOD KING # 47	2039 E 9400 S	GROCERY
101	MACEY'S INC	7850 S 1300 E	GROCERY
101	XO COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES LLC	8851 SANDY PKWY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS
100	DESERET HEALTH AND REHAB	575 E 11000 S	24 HOUR CARE/THERAPY SERVICES
100	SANDY HEALTH & REHAB	50 E 9000 S	NURSING FACILITY

* Compiled by the Business License Administrator/Community Development

BUDGET

If you attended a Sandy City meeting, below is the published budget revenue and expenditure summaries that meet the requirement, collected and prepared by the Utah Foundation from budgets submitted from each city to the State Auditor's Office. This is the most helpful data collection that has been found.

MAJOR REVENUES

- A. Property Tax - \$7,549,227 (2012). Property tax is paid each year in November as a tax on each home and business. The City receives about 10% of the property taxes paid by Sandy residents. 55% goes to the School District. Roughly 21% of the property taxes go to Salt Lake County. Residents also pay property tax on cars, boats, and other large value items.
- B. Sales and Use Tax - \$16,949,514 (2012). Sales and Use Tax is our greatest revenue source. If one goes to a hardware store and buys a tool for \$1.00, the clerk at the checkout will charge \$1.06. The extra six cents is sales tax. Of those six cents, roughly one cent comes to Sandy.
- C. Franchise Tax - \$8,768,487 (2012). The Franchise Tax is the tax the City charges to all major utilities for the privilege of providing services to the citizens of Sandy. This Franchise fee is 6% of the total gas and electric bill paid by Sandy residents and businesses and 3% of most of the telephone charges. (No tax is assessed for equipment charges.)
- D. Licenses and Permits - \$972,382 (2012). Each business that is located in the city of Sandy is required to have a business license and those business license fees as well as permit fees for building construction, etc. provide about 3% of the general fund for the operation of Sandy.
- E. State Funds - \$2,784,824. The State collects gasoline tax and distributes some of that gasoline tax, roughly 20% to cities, based on a formula which includes population, lane miles, and a number of other factors. Gas tax money may only be used to construct and maintain roads.
- F. Service Charges - \$1,994,091. The City charges service fees for ambulance service, certain police functions, and inspection fees.
- G. Administrative Charges - \$2,484,486. We charge our own water company for computer and financial services and charge each department for maintenance of vehicles and computers. These internal service funds are not truly separate income, but are shown twice in the budget. This number is not very helpful in understanding the budget.
- H. Total Revenue - \$47,512,608. The total revenue figure shows the total revenue of the City's general fund budget or tax-supported budget. This budget does not reflect revenues to the water company, garbage collection fees, or the recreation fund which are all operated as separate fee-for-service businesses.

I. Tax Rate - Sandy's property tax rate is .1520% and is the lowest among the major cities in the State of Utah.

MAJOR EXPENDITURES

The majority revenues of the city are spent in three departments:

- Police Department
- Public Works Department
- Fire Department

The expenditures of general government include:

- Planning and Zoning
- Data Processing
- Finance
- Attorney's Office
- Building Inspection and Safety
- Personnel Office
- City Council Office
- Mayor's Office
- City Administrator's Office

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY

A. Police - The services provided by the police department include: police patrol, detective services, juvenile services, traffic enforcement, records and crime analysis, and animal control services. Our police department responds to more than 75,000 calls per year.

B. Fire/Medical - The fire department responds to fires, does arson investigations, inspects businesses for fire safety, responds to medical emergencies with emergency medical technicians, provides ambulance service, and conducts educational programs in the schools.

C. Public Works - The public works department maintains and removes snow from more than 841 lane miles of roadway and more than 650 cul-de-sacs. Also, they handle street lighting design, construction and maintenance; and traffic light and sign design, construction, and maintenance.

D. Public Utilities - The public utilities department provides storm drain maintenance and construction. The public utilities department also provides for water delivery, garbage pickup, and street lights, but these are paid for by fees, not taxes. Last year, we delivered more than 26,000 acre feet of treated water, which is enough water to fill Lone Peak Elementary School with water 1,100 times.

E. Parks and Recreation – The parks and recreation department designs, maintains and supervises our parks and cemetery, as well as operating our recreation programs.

F. City Attorney's Office – The city attorney prosecutes drunk drivers, speeders and other violators of city ordinances up through class B misdemeanors, defends the city from civil litigation, and brings lawsuits on behalf of the city for zoning code enforcement and other civil matters.

G. Community Development – The Community Development Department provides for controlled land use; and the zoning, signing, and building inspection for new construction, business licenses and community relations.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY

"BURBS" OR "CITY"

As Sandy City grew dramatically in the 1970's and 1980's, it transitioned from a stand-alone community to a suburban community attached to the greater Salt Lake metropolitan area. Like many suburbs, the growth in the number of houses paved the way for other businesses to follow, including restaurants, grocery stores, drugstore chains, and convenience stores. Over time, Sandy developed into one of the premier suburban communities in Utah with additional shopping and entertainment options locating in Sandy.

More recently, Sandy has been positioning itself to be more than just a suburban community. Several destination venues, including the South Towne Center, Jordan Commons, the Salt Lake County Expo Center, and Rio Tinto Stadium have become draws for people to travel from other parts of the Wasatch Front to the Sandy area. Improved mass transit connections along the TRAX and FrontRunner lines have also made it easier and more appealing to visit Sandy.

Over time, Sandy City hopes to develop the area near the I-15 freeway into a downtown area which will continue to attract businesses, residents, and visitors to our community. This in turn, helps to generate tax revenues within the city, allowing the city government to provide important services to the community while placing a lower tax burden on the residents of Sandy. If collectively, we are successful at creating an attractive, downtown area full of business, cultural, recreational, and residential opportunities, this will help all Sandy citizens.

WHAT KIND OF PROBLEMS IS SANDY FACING?

Most of the problems the Mayor faces fall into two broad categories: (1) freedom vs. protection and (2) taxes vs. service. In any given week, one or more issues falling into these two broad categories are a matter of public concern, controversy, or debate in the City of Sandy or the broader Salt Lake County Community.

The following discussion may help scouts understand there are two sides to every issue:

Freedom vs. Protection:

The City Council struggles nearly every Tuesday night with this issue. For example, a landowner or developer owns a piece of property and wants to develop a use on that property, whether it is storage units, a grocery store, gas station, apartments, or some other use. However, the free development of the landowner's property will also have negative effects on the community.

Traffic, alcohol sales, noise, dumpsters, lights, or other nuisances may negatively affect the property values of residents who have already invested in homes nearby. On matters like these, the City Council must face this question: which is more important, the landowner's freedom or the protection of others' property?

Taxes vs. Services:

Similarly, the City Council struggles frequently with balancing taxes charged to residents and providing all of the services the residents are requesting. For example, the City is faced with many demands by citizens for services, such as wanting police officers, new roads, or more fire stations, parks, or trails. In order to provide those services, the city must tax citizens. If the city responds to all of the services demanded by citizens, the city's tax rate will be so high that the burden will be unbearable on the citizens. If the city cuts taxes to a level that will make everyone happy, the city government will not be able to provide even the most basic service. This would upset residents also. Should the city provide more roads, fire stations, parks, trails and water lines; or should the city hire more police officers, firefighters, or city staff to help more quickly? With more money, the city can respond to just about any service request made by the citizens. However, at the same time, citizens are concerned with the level of taxing charged by the city and by other governmental entities.

Comparative Taxes

Although Sandy City's tax levies are below average for cities in the State of Utah, our school district, County, sewer districts, and water districts are all taxing at comparatively high rates. Therefore, the total taxes imposed by all governments on Sandy residents are approaching the highest level acceptable to the majority of citizens. Again, the City Council is faced with trying to provide for the needs of citizens who are concerned about parks, speeding, roads, snow removal, etc. with existing financial resources. Making these resources stretch as far as reasonable is the goal of the City Council and city staff.

Long Term Issues

In addition to balancing freedoms and protection, taxes and services, the City must also look after long-term needs that are not immediate concerns to residents. Some of these long term priorities include things such as:

- Making sure the city has enough water rights for the future
- Maintaining the water infrastructure (pipes, tanks, booster stations, etc.) to deliver water to homes and businesses
- Preserving the ability to dispose of trash at the landfill or through other means far into the future
- Maintaining rights of way for transportation needs and figuring out how to pay for new roads and mass transit projects
- Acquiring and maintaining space for future parks, trails, and open space

If the City Council does not make good decisions today to secure long-term priorities, then future city officials and residents will be caught with serious or unsolvable problems.

OPEN MEETINGS

You are invited to attend one of the following meetings:

(It is always a good idea to call and confirm these meetings. No appointment is necessary to attend, but the date(s) and meeting place(s) are changed occasionally.)

- A. City Council Meeting -
Sandy City Council - Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.
Sandy City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West)
For more information please view Agendas on our website at www.sandy.utah.gov
under City Council or call 801-568-7141.
- B. Planning Commission Meeting –
Planning Commission – 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 6:00 p.m.
Sandy City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West)
For more information:
www.sandy.utah.gov
or call 801-568-7256
- C. School Board Meeting -
Canyons School District Board Meeting
1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.
CSD Admin. Office, 9361 South 300 East, Sandy
For more information:
<http://www.canyonsdistrict.org> under Board of Education, Agenda
Or call 801-826-5000

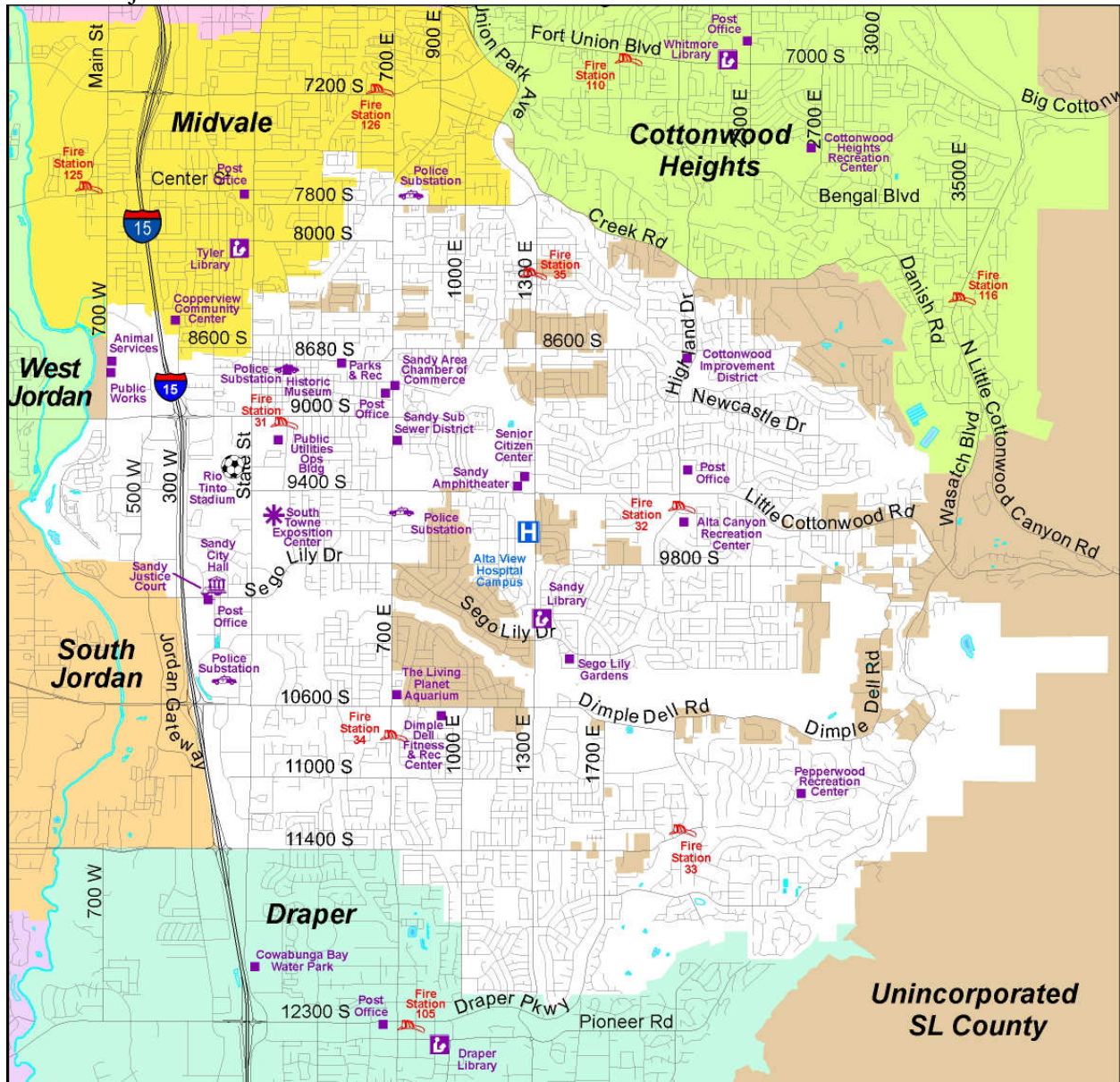
ATTACHED MAPS

The City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West) was dedicated on September 25, 1993, on the 100th anniversary of Sandy City becoming incorporated in 1893. A Centennial Ball was held to commemorate the event and to complete a yearlong celebration.

The Recreation Department is located in the former City Hall that is a converted school building built by the Jordan School District in 1927, converted to City Hall in 1975 and became the home for the Recreation Department in 1993. It is located on 440 East 8680 South, just east of Sandy Elementary School. The main Post Office in Sandy is located at 8850 South 700 East with additional offices located at 215 W. Segoe Lily Drive and 9265 Highland Drive, just north of Smith's Food King. Other important buildings are located on the maps attached are as follows:

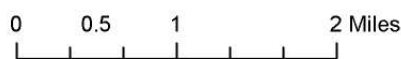
- Chief government buildings, fire station, police station, and hospital nearest your home
- Schools, churches, and synagogues near your home
- Transportation

- Major commercial centers



Public Facilities

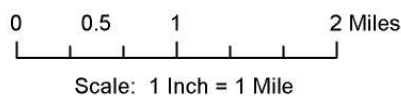
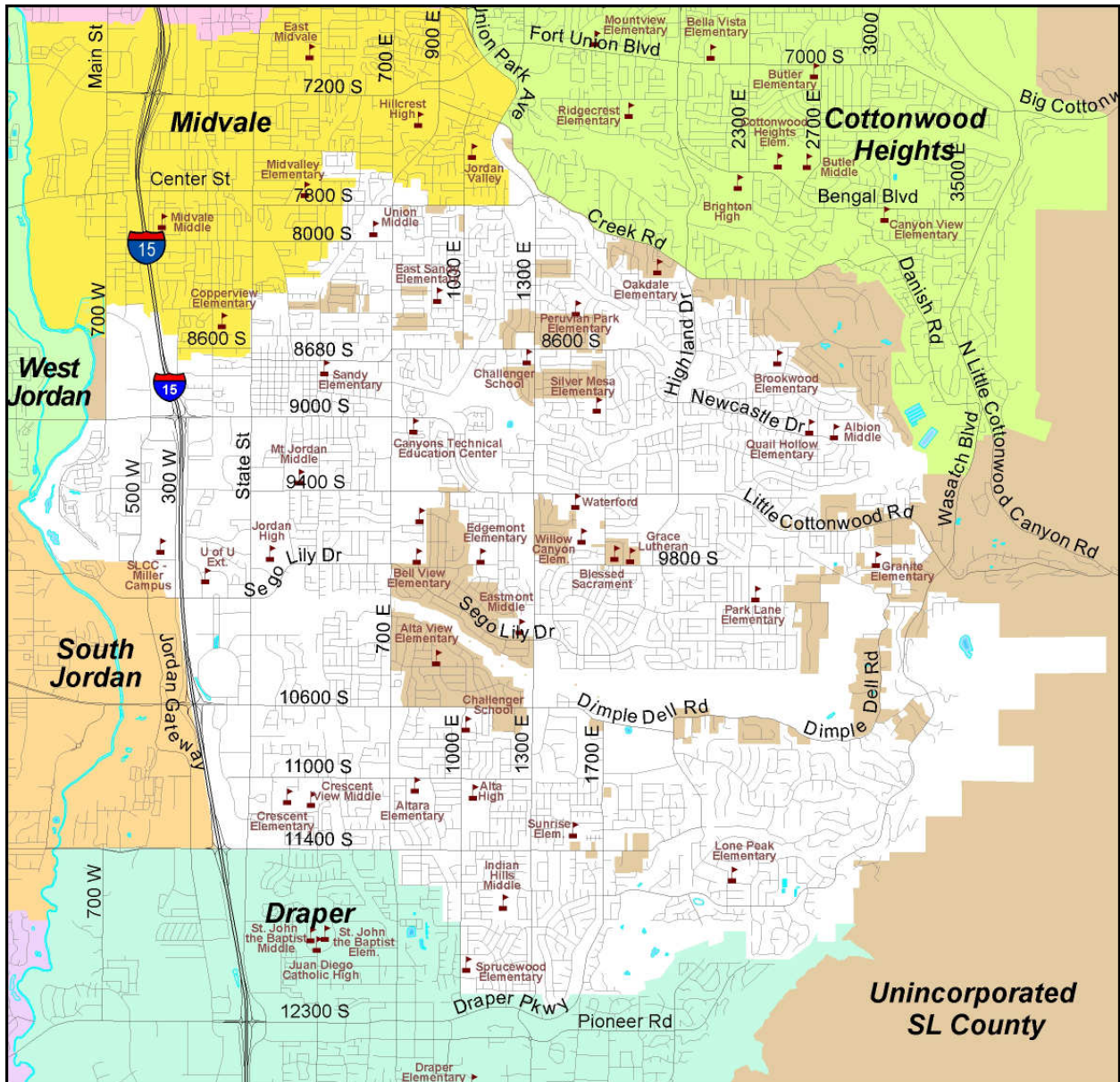
	City Hall		Police Station		Exposition Center
	Court Building		Hospital		Soccer Stadium
	Fire Station		Library		Other Public Place



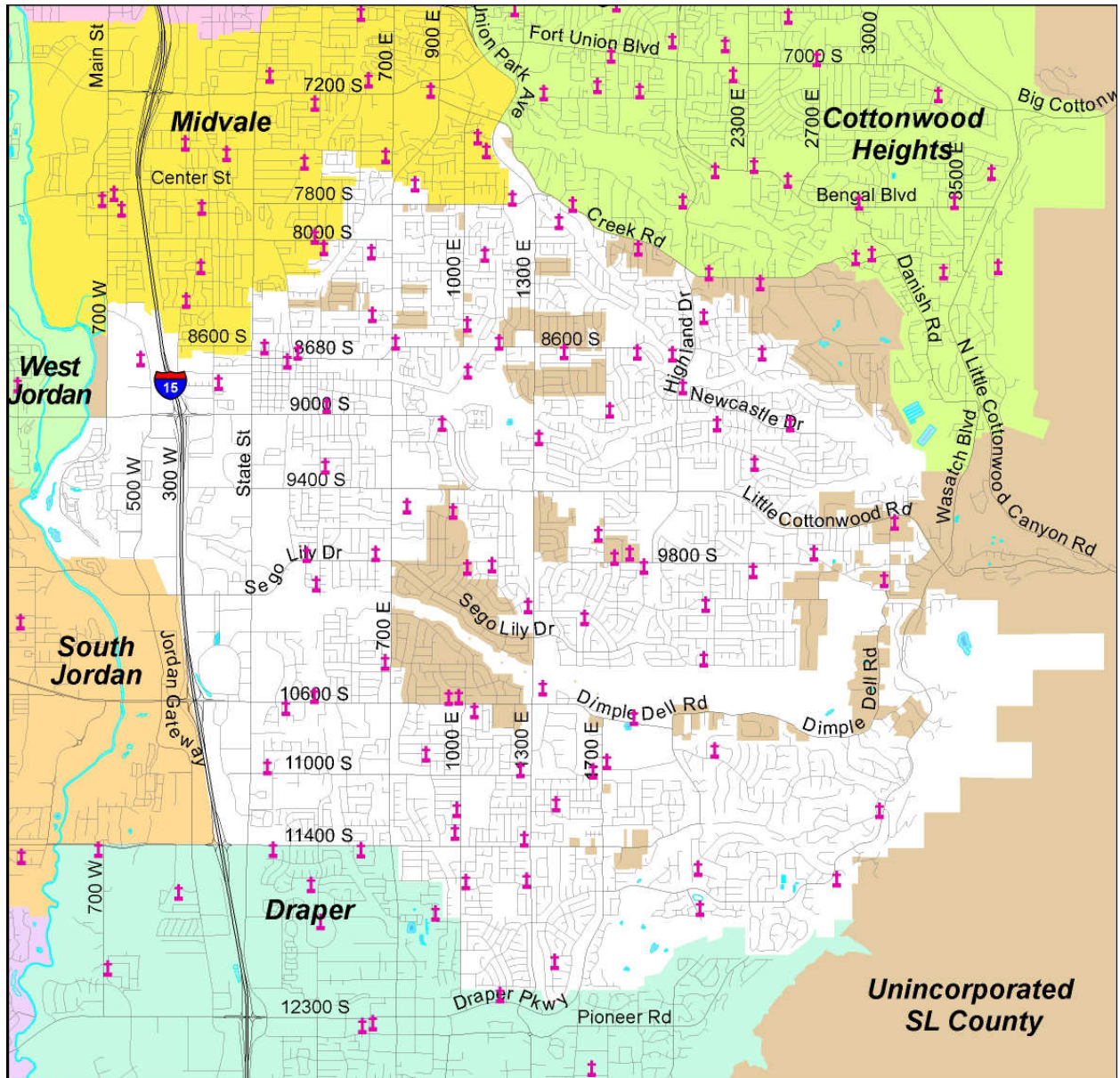
Scale: 1 Inch = 1 Mile



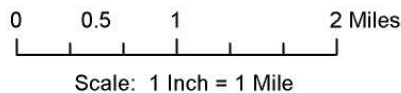
Produced by Sandy City GIS
October 14, 2013



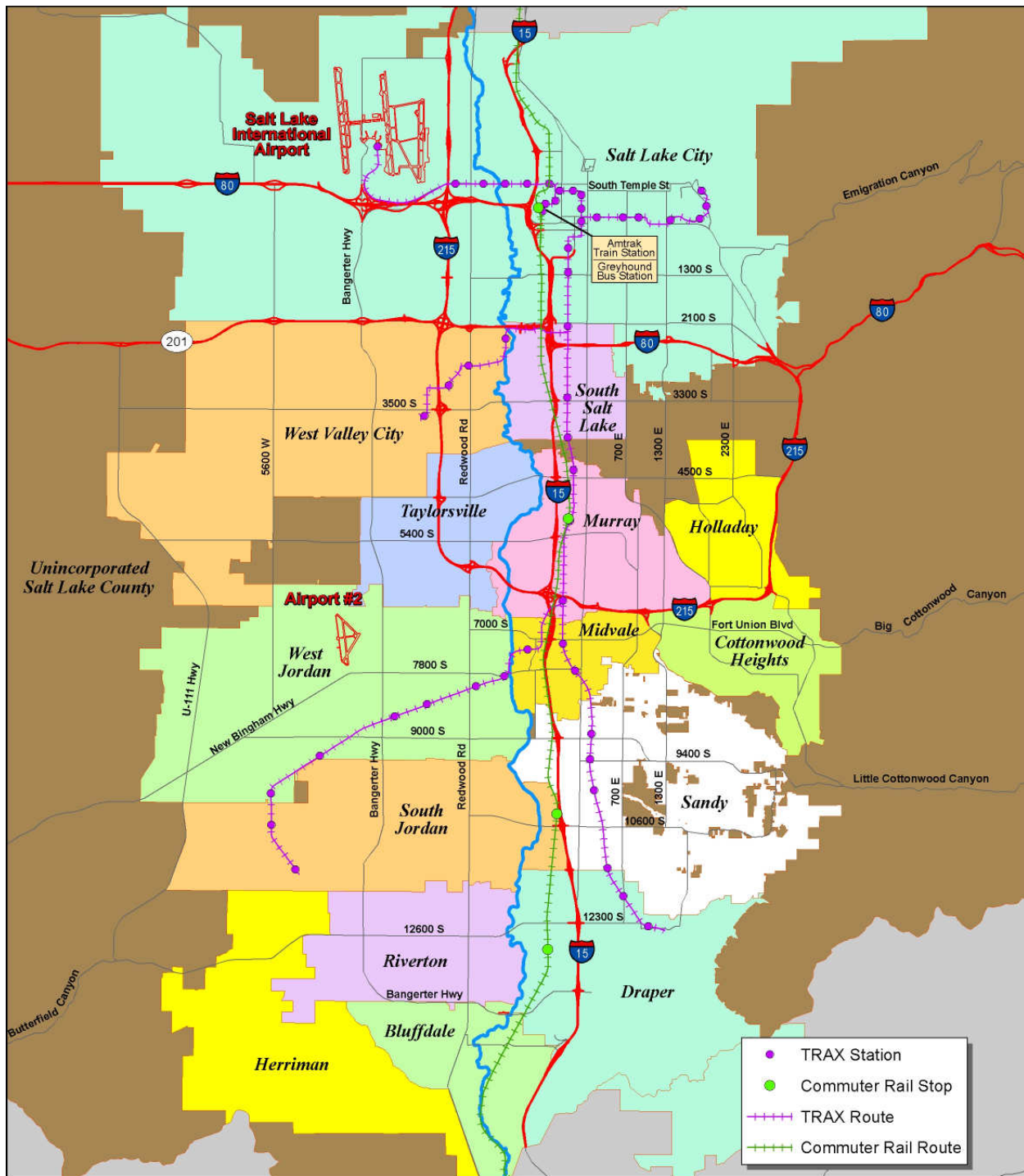
Produced by Sandy City GIS
October 14, 2013



Churches



Produced by Sandy City GIS
October 14, 2013



Transportation

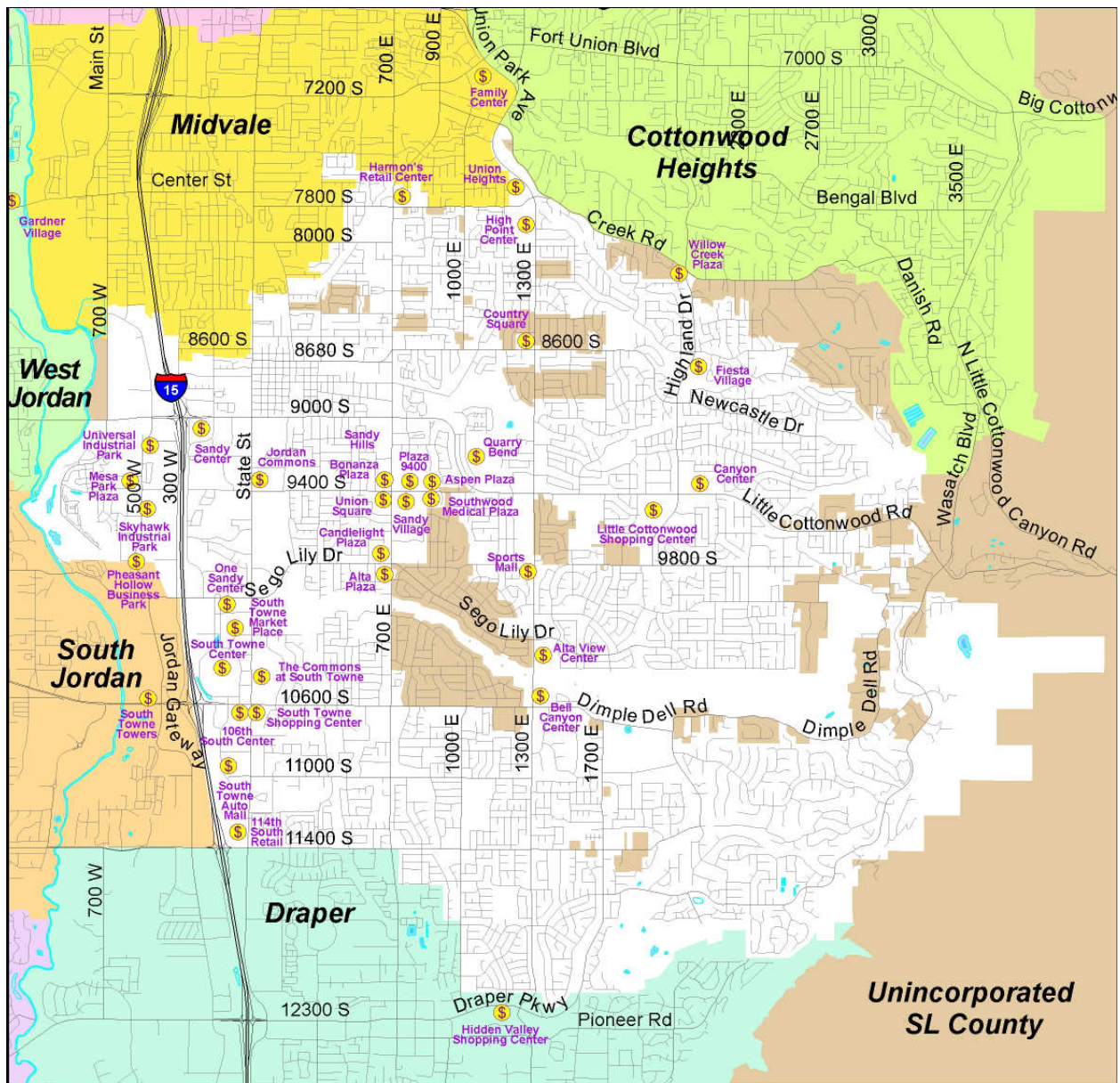


0 3 6 Miles

Scale: 1 Inch = 3 Miles



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Comercial Centers



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Scale: 1 Inch = 1 Mile



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Letters concerning any of these issues may be addressed as follows:

Sandy City Mayor's Office
10000 Centennial Parkway, Suite #300
Sandy, Utah 84070

**WE TRY TO ANSWER ALL LETTERS FROM SCOUTS, BUT IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE A
REPLY IS RECEIVED. PLEASE BE PATIENT, AND PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR RETURN ADDRESS.**